

Arlington Advocate.



C. S. PARKER & SON Editors and Proprietors.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Single copies 5 cents.

Vol. xxiv.

ARLINGTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

No. 6.

E. NELSON BLAKE, President. W. D. HIGGINS, Cashier. A. D. HOIT, Vice-President.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ARLINGTON.
SAVINGS BANK BLOCK, - ARLINGTON, MASS.
CAPITAL, \$50,000.
Bank hours, 9 a. m., to 3 p. m., daily. Wednesdays and Saturdays, to receive deposits, from 7 to 8.30 o'clock, p. m.
DIRECTORS: E. Nelson Blake, A. D. Hoit, Edward S. Fessenden, Sylvester C. Frost, Edwin S. Spaulding, Samuel A. Fowle, W. D. Higgins, Theodore Schwamb, Franklin Wyman.
Drafts on England and Ireland from £1 up.
WE SOLICIT BUSINESS

Dr. J. I. PEATFIELD.
DENTIST,
253 ARLINGTON AVE., WHITTEMORE BUILDING, ARLINGTON.

W. W. ROBERTSON,
337 ARLINGTON AVE., cor. Mill street, ARLINGTON.
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.
REPAIRING, MATTRESS AND CARPET WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Furniture, Window Shades, Drapery Poles, Brass Rods, Etc.
BOSTON PRICES. 4may 1y

Architects. } **PRESCOTT & SIDEBOTTOM,**
113 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
H. B. S. PRESCOTT. 14apr6m WM. SIDEBOTTOM.
PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
By FRANK A. LOCKE, 20 years' experience.
Boston Office, Ross' Music Store, 32 West St.
ARLINGTON OFFICE, L. C. TYLER'S SHOE STORE.
Refers to L. R. Ross, W. W. Rawson, G. I. Doe, G. L. Forrestal and many others. ALL WORK GUARANTEED

FIRST CLASS GOODS at BOSTON CASH PRICES at
F. P. WINN'S
Pleasant St. Market.
BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, Etc.,
FINE BUTTER IN 5 AND 10 LB. BOXES.
HAMDEN CREAM in small glass jars a specialty.

DARLING & RUSSELL,
INSURANCE,
No. 55 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.
TELEPHONE No. 2169.
H. E. DARLING. GEO. O. RUSSELL.

CHARLES HERBERT BARTLETT,
ARCHITECT,
622 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.
RESIDENCE, 6 GRAY STREET, ARLINGTON.

E. E. UPHAM
Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Ham, Tripe, Etc.,
BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, CHEESE.
Game and Vegetables of all kinds in their Season.
Arlington Avenue, - Arlington.

LOWEST RATES FOR
Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.
William A. Muller, Agent and Broker,
31 Milk St., Room 4, Boston.

Bradley & Knowles,
Sanitary Plumbers.
Special attention given to testing and reconstructing old plumbing.

CENTRAL DRY GOODS CO.

We are through taking stock and now look out for bargains. We are bound to make things lively for the balance of the winter. Don't forget that we have a buyer constantly in Boston and New York market ready to secure bargains and choice goods. Remember we are agents for the E & R. Laundry, which does the nicest work in New England. Watch this ad. as it will be changed every week, and you may see something that will interest you.

MASS. AVENUE.

Please Take Time

TO READ THE FOLLOWING.

IT IS SHORT AND TO THE POINT.

"DR. CLOCK FILLS TEETH WITHOUT PAIN"

At Arlington Office, 16 Pleasant Street,
WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

UNT'S BLDG., ARLINGTON. F. H. CLOCK, D. D. S., 130 DARTMOUTH ST BOSTON.

ARLINGTON ABOUT TOWN MATTERS.

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, must be paid for as advertisements, by the line

The fine estate on Mystic street, known as "The Pines," never presented a more imposing and attractive appearance than on Tuesday evening, when it held out a warm welcome to a host of friends who braved the intense cold to be present at the brilliant social occasion of which the mansion was the scene. The interesting event celebrated was the marriage of the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Spurr, Miss Mary Evangeline, to Mr. William Proctor, Jr., only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Proctor, of Arlington. Both families are prominent in the social circles of the town and enjoy the respect of the community to an exceptional degree, and so the number of guests attendant at the wedding and reception was unusually large. In the neighborhood of five hundred invitations were issued and a large proportion of this number was present. The house was lavishly decorated with exceptional taste and skill, and the large, stately rooms furnished an attractive background for the brilliant company assembled. The entrance hall and staircase was festooned with laurel and an occasional palm was effectively placed. In the long drawing room where the ceremony took place the decoration was especially elaborate. The upper end of the room was converted into a beautiful bower by a lavish use of palms and tropical plants, and suspended over the heads of the couple was a shield bearing the intertwined initials of S. and P. The large mirror was veiled with asparagus ferns, from which was suspended a bouquet of pink roses. In the smaller reception room, where was placed the table with the dainty coffee service and the punch bowl and its refreshing contents, were distributed palms and the mantle was decorated with daffodils with graceful effect. In fact the house was almost a dream of beauty with its decorations, choice pictures, and the living pictures the ladies present made in their evening toilettes set off with flashing jewels. The ceremony was performed at eight o'clock by Rev. S. C. Bushnell, of the Congregational church, who made it a beautiful and impressive service, which had the accompaniment of appropriate selections played by the Fadette (ladies) orchestra heard in the distance. The wedding cortege was exceptionally pretty. First came the ushers, Messrs. Alonzo K. Peck and H. F. Spurr, of Boston, then the bride-groom accompanied by the best man, Mr. Joseph B. Gay, of Boston. The two bridesmaids followed and then the maid of honor, who preceded the bride on the arm of her father. On reaching the altar Mr. Spurr relinquished his daughter to the bride-groom, and the family circle of the couple including the parents and their children, formed a semi-circle about the bride and groom. The bridesmaids were the younger sisters of the bride, Misses Beatrice and Blanche Spurr, and the maid of honor, Louise C. Spurr, the second daughter of the family. All three young ladies were charmingly gowned. The latter wore a fine blue striped white taffeta silk, which was peculiarly becoming, and carried a bunch of American beauty roses and maiden-hair fern. Miss Beatrice was in white silk crepon with the bodice veiled with cheffon and carried white roses. Miss Blanche was in pink silk with overdress of pink cheffon embroidered with Dresden figures in deep pink and carried pink roses. Mrs. Spurr wore an elegant toilette of fine green striped white silk with rose colored Dresden figures. The bodice was of Irish

point lace over bands of pale blue, and the stock collar and other decoration was of cerise velvet. Diamond ornaments were worn. Mrs. Proctor was in a rich black satin, entraine, the high bodice being trimmed with black velvet and white duchesse lace, and she wore diamonds. Miss Proctor wore a beautiful gown of shirred and striped white cheffon, the skirt and bodice being decorated with natural pink roses. The bride was the centre of attraction, surrounded though she was by so much elegance and beauty, and never presented so lovely and distinguished appearance as in her bridal robes of white satin and its full veil, gracefully confined to the low dressed coiffure with a coronet of orange blossoms. The deep yoke or collar was outlined with a pleating of cheffon and was confined at the throat with a sunburst of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bride-groom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley tied with white ribbon which had sprays of the lilies attached to the long streamers in a novel and effective style. The dining room was made an imposing banquet hall and Caterer Bessé, with a large and efficient corps of waiters served, an elaborate wedding supper in their most acceptable style. The table had four branching candelabras, placed at either corner, which held the four ends of the streamers of pink ribbon suspended from the chandelier. The centre piece, which held fancy confections, was crowned by a mass of daffodils, and all the appointments of the table were such as to excite admiration. The billiard room was reserved for the display of the wedding gifts and the billiard table was thickly strewn with choice and expensive gifts, among which the solid silver, in every style and design, predominated. The cut glass pieces were numerous and elegant, and there was an exquisite French gilt and enameled clock, a choice bronze and other handsome articles of bric-a-brac. There were pictures, pieces of furniture, solid silver cream jug and sugar holder, and withal a most fascinating and varied display which filled about all the available space in the room. The wedded pair received the congratulations of a host of friends till ten o'clock, when they disappeared to prepare for the wedding journey. On their return they will spend the winter in Boston where Mr. Proctor has established himself as an architect, and is already pushing ahead in his profession.

The Wide-Awake Lend-a-Hand Club celebrated the fourth anniversary of its organization on Monday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Samuel A. Fowle, Jr., on Moore place. Mrs. Fowle made the anniversary a happy social affair and one to be long and pleasantly remembered. After enjoying a game of drive wheel, handsome prizes were awarded. Dainty dishes of bon-bons were placed on the card tables to tempt the ladies during the progress of the playing, but at the conclusion of the game an elaborate spread was served in the dining room. The table was elegantly spread with handsome china, silver and glass, and was remarked on for its tasteful appointments. Miss Parker, the president of the club, and Mrs. Fowle presided at the coffee urns, placed at either end of the table, also serving the salads.

Yesterday the principal boards of town officers were entertained by Mr. B. Frank Durgin and his estimable wife, who are serving the town in the responsible capacities of keeper and matron at the Almshouse. It was the annual "inspection" of the premises by the town fathers and it is needless to say they found every thing in the best of shape. The dinner served was a high credit to Mrs. Durgin, who gave it her personal supervision.

=Cooperative Bank meeting next Tuesday evening.
=Remember the "Holiday" fair at Town Hall next week.
=Minstrel show in G. A. R. Hall next Tuesday evening. Tickets 50 cents. You can't afford to miss it.
=Post 36 meets next Thursday evening; Corps 43 has its meeting an afternoon of the same date.
=Universalist Fair, in Town Hall, Wednesday and Thursday, February 13 and 14.
=The date of the February literary meeting of the Woman's Alliance will be changed from February 11th to February 25th.

A double house is being erected on the corner of Swan street and Swan's place for Mr. Henry Swan by George A. Sawyer, builder.

The special notice of Registrars and Assessors in to-day's paper are fresh reminders of the near approach of the annual March meeting.

Four young converts were baptised last Sunday morning at the Baptist church, making fourteen in all received at the communion.

Chas. T. Bunker will lead the Christian Endeavor meeting at the Pleasant street Congregational church, Sunday evening, at half-past six. The topic for the service is "Becoming as little children."

There will be a service in the vestry of the First Parish (Unitarian) church next Sunday evening at seven o'clock. Mr. Gill will speak on the topic, "What is it to be a Christian?" The public are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hornblower are spending some weeks at Lake Helen, Florida, with the father of the latter, Mr. Cyrus Wood, who for several years has been obliged to escape the rigors of New England winters and spend several months in a southern climate.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Society, of the Congregational church, will hold their regular meeting in the ladies' parlor, next Monday afternoon, at four o'clock. Mrs. Mead, of Adams, Turkey, is expected to address them. Any ladies interested are invited to attend the meeting.

"Becoming as little children," is the topic for the service for next Sunday evening, held under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., in the vestry of the Baptist church, at the usual hour. Miss Mary Turnbull will lead the meeting. References in Luke 18: 15-17; Matt. 11: 25, 26.

Mr. George I. Doe is building a large house on Bartlett avenue next to his own residence, of which Prescott & Sidebottom are the architects. Marston is the builder. The several houses which Mr. A. P. Gage is building on this street are well under way. They are designed by the architects just referred to.

A rather peculiar and painful accident happened to P. J. Shean, an employee on Sweeney's Express, last Saturday evening. He was in the barn and while attempting to cut some hay with a fork the instrument was broken off and flew in his face, inflicting a deep gash in the upper lip. Dr. Hooker was sent for and it required several stitches to close up the wound.

The officers of the High School Alumni Association met Friday evening to close up matters of business pertaining to the reunion and Mother-Goose party held last week. The occasion was a success financially as well as socially and in other respects, and after all the expenses are paid a neat balance will remain in the hands of the treasurer for any contingency.

The Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist church will observe Young People's Day next Sunday. Rev. Harry Canfield, of Cleveland, Ohio, secretary of the National Y. P. C. U., will be present in the morning and address the young people. In the evening, at 6.30 o'clock, the regular service will be held, with special music and an address by Rev. I. C. Tomlinson. All are most cordially invited to attend either or both services.

The Universalist society will call its fair a "Holiday" fair. The different

booths will represent holidays observed in our country. There will be Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Easter, Fourth of July, Labor day and Thanksgiving booths. The decorations will be extensive and unique. Entertainment on Wednesday evening, dance on Thursday evening. Supper each evening from 6 to 8, p. m.; 35 cents. Admission 10 cents. Doors open at 4, p. m.

The monthly sociable at the Congregational church, Wednesday evening, was rounded out most pleasantly after supper by the enjoyable entertainment furnished by Mr. E. L. Parker and others, as committee, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings, and a spelling match, creating no end of fun.

If the larceny of articles casually laid down while parties are visiting the Robbins Library continues, it would seem advisable that a police officer be stationed there to do detective duty. Recently a lady had a pocket-book containing \$5 taken from a hand bag she had left on a settee for a few moments to visit another section of the library, and many petty thefts have taken place from time to time.

The old police court room in Town Hall, used for a number of years as a lumber room and the receptacle for all sorts of rubbish, has been cleared by the chief of police and his officers, cleaned and painted in light colors and now affords a most convenient and attractive lounging room for the officers when not on duty. Tuesday evening it was used as a smoking room in connection with their first annual ball.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Herbert B. Turner Mrs. M. D. Frazar, manager of European tours, gave a delightful informal talk for the benefit of the building fund, in G. A. R. Hall last evening. She gave a graphic and most entertaining description of Paris, its boulevards, parks, notable buildings and monuments, all of which was illustrated by fine views shown by aid of a stereopticon. Music was furnished by Miss Harman and Miss Sylvester.

The "Minstrel Show" by members of Post 36, next Tuesday evening, will be a meritorious presentation of old-time minstrelsy, the chorus having enjoyed the advantage of careful training at the hands of director Bean. It will be held in Grand Army Hall, to commence promptly at eight o'clock, and the tickets are fifty cents each. The show is given to aid them in paying off the debt on the building. For every dollar the comrades raise in this way Mr. E. N. Blake will contribute another dollar. Buy all the tickets you can afford to pay for and thus speedily wipe out the debt.

The Police Ball.

Of all the large parties held in Arlington in recent years, nothing has equalled the "crush" at the first annual ball under the management of Arlington's police force held on the evening of February 5. It was given in Town Hall, and at its

Continued on 8th page.

PILLSBURY'S
BEST
FLOUR
MAKES
More Bread,
Better Bread,
Whiter Bread,
Than any other Flour.
Daily Product of the Pillsbury Mills,
24,000 BARRELS.
Sold by All Grocers
WHO ARE SUPPLIED BY
PELORCE & WINN CO.
General Agents
1070th St.,

Give us a Benefit.

MINSTREL SHOW!

=BY=

Comrades of Post 36, G. A. R.,

GRAND ARMY HALL,
MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON.

Tuesday Ev'g, Feb. 12, 1895,

ASSISTED BY

Strong Local Solo Talent.

Tickets, 50 cents.

Doors open at 7.30; curtain rises at 8.

THE NORWEGIAN BILL.

Course of Events Since Its De- feat Last June.

**Journeys of Investigation to Norway—Pro-
found Impression Produced on Two Cler-
gymen—Advance of the Norwegian Par-
liament in 1894—The Movement in Great
Britain—Activity Here of Friends and
Opponents of the Bill—The New Bill—
Marked Improvement Over That of 1894—
All the Profits to Be Devoted to Pre-
venting or Remedying the Drink Evil.**

It will be remembered that the Nor-
wegian bill of last year passed the House
by a decisive majority, and also the Sen-
ate down to the last stage. It will also be
remembered that at that stage two amend-
ments which would have saved the bill
were lost, respectively, by a tie vote and by
a majority of one, and that upon these
amendments falling the bill was referred
to the next General Court to 18. In ac-
cordance with that reference a new bill is
about to be introduced in the House, which
in several respects is a great improvement
over that of last year, and regarding the
antecedents and prospects of which there
is already much interest abroad in the
State. In fact, it is doubtful if any meas-
ure coming before this session of the Gen-
eral Court is likely to excite such deep in-
terest as this, either in the State or through-
out the country, and, in fact, in Europe.

In view of these circumstances, it is
the purpose of the present article to give
some facts regarding the time between the
final action of the General Court last June,
laying over the matter until 1895, and
the present time, together with some par-
ticulars of the proposed new bill.

Personal Visits to Norway.
It is an indication how deeply this sub-
ject lies on the heart of earnest leaders in
reform movements that Dr. Philip S.
Moxom, lately of Boston, now of Spring-
field, and Rev. D. N. Beach of Cambridge
undertook on this account a personal visit
to Norway last summer. They had both
been deeply interested in the bill and de-
sired to see with their own eyes how the
system might look in practice.

It was their express purpose not to en-
ter into the statistical side of the subject,
which had been amply covered by others,
but to go there as practical observers, just
as earnest working clergymen might move
about a town to see what in it bore upon
their work. The *Boston Advertiser* of Oct.
16 printed an interview, reprinted in *Re-
cord* of same date, with one of these gentle-
men, in which he gave a somewhat vivid
word picture of the sights and impressions
which these gentlemen received. In this
interview he stated that he hoped to write
out a fuller and more accurate summary of
their journey, which he has done, and
which is to appear in the *New England
Magazine* for February.

These gentlemen were most profoundly
impressed by what they saw in the cities
of Bergen and Christiania and in a long
journey, partly by coach and tramping,
across the Peninsula. They found the
system working with marvelous excellence
and producing just such effects as had
been described. They were particularly
impressed by the short hours, the string-
ent regulations regarding the liquor
places and the little drunkenness which
they saw.

On the other hand, these gentlemen re-
port being well able to understand the un-
favorable rumors which are abroad re-
garding the condition of things in Scan-
dinavia. No such wide reaching total ab-
stinence reform has as yet penetrated that
country as we have had here. The notions
about the wisdom of drinking a moderate
amount are much the same there as were
to be found here 50 years ago. The system
is also handicapped by being applied only
to distilled drinks, although it is the con-
sidered expectation of the leaders of the
movement to introduce the inclusion of
fermented drinks as the next feature in
their progressive legislation. The Massa-
chusetts bill, in distinction from this limi-
tation, is arranged to include all alcohol-
ics. Furthermore, there yet survive a good
many elderly persons who hold life li-
censes, granted them by royal authority
prior to this movement's inception, and the
use of these licenses to a perceptible
degree hinders the perfect working of the
system, even as regards spirits.

In consequence of conditions like these,
it should surprise no one that there is still
much drinking there, and not a little
drunkenness; much of which, however, as
is demonstrable from statistics, is due to
the increasing use (only increasing, how-
ever, as two to one, rather than as three
to one in the United States) of fermented
drinks, the sale of which is not under the
control of this system. On the other hand,
the degree to which, in a practical way,
drunkenness has been curbed, and is rela-
tively little to be seen, as compared, for
example, with what is visible in Massa-
chusetts cities, are most impressive. These
gentlemen felt after their visit that
really the half had hardly been told of the
practical value of the movement, especially
when it should be undertaken with the
very marked improvements upon the sys-
tem in Norway which are intended in
Massachusetts. And it was their conviction
that, so far from evils still existing in
Scandinavia being an argument against the
system, the argument was precisely the
other way—viz. if, under such great
difficulties so much has been accomplished
in Scandinavia, what might not be ac-
complished under the vastly more favor-
able circumstances in Massachusetts?

The Movement Progressive in Norway.
One of these gentlemen had a most in-
teresting interview with Hon. H. E. Ber-
ner, the head of the movement in Nor-
way. A graphic notion of this inter-
view is given in the *New England Maga-
zine* article above alluded to. Mr. Berner
had been head of a Royal Commission to
suggest improvements in the Norwegian
system for the Parliament which had just
adjourned when these gentlemen visited
Norway.

Mr. Berner gave a detailed and glowing
account of the labors of the Commission
with reference to the new bill and of its
triumphant passage through Parliament
July 24. He stated that the foremost help-
ers toward the bill were the foremost total
abstinence leaders in Norway. Some of
them desired to include somewhat greater
improvements in the bill than were finally
incorporated, but it was their agreed upon
policy to get strongly and lastingly over-
paid they could get, and not to attempt
too much at any one time. Consequently
the movement to include all alcoholics,
instead of spirits only, was not incorporated
in this bill, but very important advance
features were.

If it had the purpose of this article to
give details of the new bill in Scandinavia,
particulars regarding which have by this
time reached America with considerable
fulfillment. However, some simple con-
sistent facts will indicate the temper of the new

bill. For example, the wholesalers' min-
imum prior to this bill has been 10½ gal-
lons, but this bill lifts it to 66 gallons and
thus renders more difficult the practice of
clubbing together to buy spirits in quan-
tities for private consumption. Also profits
have been devoted in Norway to objects
of public utility, including such mat-
ters as parks, hospitals, etc. These, though
not affecting the ordinary tax levy, have
been such an advantage to some com-
munities that they are tempted to con-
tinue in the business thereby. The new
bill obviates this by diverting a very
large proportion of the profits from even
such use in the community and toward
remote objects, such as the State. This
bill also provides for a more ready exten-
sion of the already existing local option
system in Norway and permits all women
as well as all men to vote on the question.
Thus in a conservative land beyond the
sea women are granted in this movement
what has long been wished for them in
Massachusetts, but what has been denied
them thus far. This bill also makes com-
pulsory by law upon all the companies the
very limited hours which some of the com-
panies have voluntarily made their own,
thus bringing all up to the high water
mark attained by some. In the case of the
life licenses alluded to above this bill for-
bids that any persons shall sublet these li-
censes, as elderly people would be disposed
to do, but must themselves take the re-
sponsibility for carrying on business under
them.

The impressive thing about all this is
the grand spirit of reform and advance,
the moral earnestness and progressiveness
of the movement in Norway. This indi-
cates unmistakably the possibilities of
such a movement, and how the exclu-
sion by the system of the accumulation of
private profits, and the tendency through
those profits to corrupt legislation by
money, renders possible advanced reform
movements all along the line. Norway's
Parliament is free to pass radical measures
in the absence, under its system, of a rich
and unscrupulous liquor regime.

The Movement in Great Britain.
While these gentlemen were in England
it was sufficiently obvious how thoroughly
the efforts of the Bishop of Chester, the
Duke of Westminster, Judge Thomas
Hughes (author of "Tom Brown's School
Days"), Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and
others were taking effect in stirring Eng-
land in this same direction. But since
that time the advance has been even more
marked.

An association to push the matter has
been organized widely throughout Eng-
land, literature is being disseminated
broadcast, and not only in England, but
very particularly in Scotland, is the pub-
lic becoming alert to the possibilities of
delivering Great Britain from a consider-
able portion of her present liquor evil by
adopting this system.

The periodical press is bringing to
America now the strong indications of the
practical turn which this movement is tak-
ing, especially in Scotland. The *Scottish
Congregationalist*, published in Edin-
burgh, and just at hand, expresses the
wish that the City of Aberdeen might at
once try the system as an object-lesson for
Scotland. That paper entirely indorses
the movement and urges that it be pushed
forward; also the *Christian Leader*, Pres-
byterian, records favorable action in a sec-
tion of that Church. In short, careful ex-
periment, the exclusion of private profits,
the attempt in some genuine degree to cur-
tail the evil of drink and gradually to
move toward its extinction are matters
noted strongly regarding this subject.

Events in Massachusetts.
In Massachusetts both the friends and
opponents of the movement have been ac-
tive. Its friends have been preparing and
discussing addresses and papers on the
subject, have been seeing that suitable
literature was made ready and have been
in active consultation regarding improve-
ments which should be introduced into
the bill of 1895 to make it more effective
for the ends had in view.

The opposition, on the other hand, has
been strenuously at work. The Massa-
chusetts Total Abstinence Society, an or-
ganization supposedly nonpartisan in mat-
ters where there might be wide differences
of opinion among the devoted friends of tem-
perance, early in the autumn had read be-
fore it a paper by a native of Scandinavia,
who, having been in that land the past
summer, wrote out his impressions in a
manner to be acceptable to the opponents
of the movement. They listened also to an
elaborate paper by Mr. F. C. Nash, a law-
yer, who most strenuously opposed the
movement in the last campaign. This was
published in the January number of their
paper, the *Temperance Cause*, and will be
answered by Mr. J. G. Thorp in its Feb-
ruary number.

More striking than this was the proce-
dure of the Annual Convention of the W.
C. T. U. at Fitchburg in the autumn. The
same native of Scandinavia who had ad-
dressed the Total Abstinence Society was
given more than an hour to speak to the
women. Other prepared matter, includ-
ing poetry, followed. One of the foremost
members, a woman of national reputation,
who went to the Convention determined to
see that the matter was fairly placed be-
fore it, was not allowed to make correc-
tions to the Scandinavian's paper and was
not allowed to speak until a time imprac-
ticable, on account of her having to reach
a train; and this notwithstanding that it
is the custom of the Union freely to dis-
cuss such papers. Under such conditions
the State Union passed a vote unfavorable
to the movement.

Of course in any such agitation as this
differences of opinion will be pronounced
and feeling is apt to run strong, and ei-
ther side is liable to go too far. It has
seemed to the friends of the bill, however,
that the opposition tends to fall to ap-
proach the matter upon its merits. For
example, the opposition adduces every-
thing unfavorable that can be found in
Scandinavia, particularly in Sweden,
where matters are in far less good con-
dition than in Norway (on this account it
is that the Massachusetts movement takes
its type from Norway rather than Sweden),
but seems to be blind to the fact that the
conditions in those lands are altogether
different from what they are here; that the
movement is confessedly handicapped in
several respects there, and that the Massa-
chusetts movement is so different from
and so much in advance over that in Scan-
dinavia that such objections are hardly
pertinent. They maintain that amid
many difficulties and occasional abuses the
movement, although only applied to spirits,
has in those directions produced enor-
mously strong results, and that those
results are genuine as proof of the valid-
ity of the principles involved and are not
invalidated by the exceptional abuses, and
the like, which are liable to overtake any
reform movement. For example, in our
strongest No License cities, such as Cham-
berlain and Cambridge, there from time to
time crop in defects, but few national
papers would credit that the defects are
results of the No License movement.

The friends of the movement also feel
that the temperance cause is being steadily im-
proved, and the pessimistic and unchar-
itable method of approach toward the
movement, as if those who would under-
take such tasks were not persons in whom
any confidence for good faith might be
placed, is a misleading style of combat.
They maintain that the bill is permissive
only; that it can only apply by the work-
ing of local option in any particular place,
that it is prevented from the possibility
of applying in all places with good chance
for No License, and that the matter is as
safe guarded in many ways and is desired
to be undertaken with reference to care-
ful and conscientious experiment to such
a degree that the opposition against the
movement on the part of friends of tem-
perance is scarcely better than captious.
Certainly matters are in such a bad way
in our large cities and the need of doing
something is so imperative that it would
seem as if a principle whose imperfect ap-
plication has, by all competent judges,
produced superior results, abroad ought not
to be opposed by such men when it is here
proposed to be applied in its completeness
and when its application is to be so thor-
oughly safe guarded. What seems to the
friends of the bill especially unfortunate
is the fact that at a time when the liquor
traffic is against the movement with tre-
mendous force, not only the State, but
National organizations, and when, having
had a year to perfect their plans, the
opposition of the traffic may be expected
to be particularly active at the State
House to have its baleful power in such a
matter supplemented by good men in a
case where utmost precautions are taken
and only the attempt at honest and earnest
experiment is desired is most ungracious.

The New Bill.
Regarding the new bill, several of its
features will interest the reader. It can
apply only to those cities or towns which
for the three years preceding the passage
of the Act voted "Yes." The condition
thus is definite and fixed. It is not left
to be determined in the future, but has al-
ready been determined in the past. Mu-
nicipalities which for three successive years
have voted "Yes" may fairly be presumed
to be pretty thoroughly committed to a li-
cense policy and therefore to be such com-
munities as ought to have the chance. If
they desire it, to substitute a vastly less
evil method of licensing for the present one.
Again, lest small communities where
there is not much public conscience should
drift into this movement, a population
limit is fixed at the minimum of 5,000.
The bill is made stronger by specifically
indicating the purpose for which the re-
serve fund of companies shall be gathered
and by limiting it exclusively to the proper
purpose for which it is accumulated.
Furthermore, the bill is very precise in
prescribing the methods by which the as-
sets of any company shall be disposed of in
case of its winding up.
There is also in the bill what indeed
was an amendment late last year, a pro-
vision by which not only the commissioner
of corporations and the supreme court
shall interfere against possible abuse of a
company's privileges, but by which any
citizen who thinks that matters are not
conducted properly by the company may
apply to the judge of probate for an in-
vestigation, with power to remedy the evil
or dissolve the company. Similarly there are
very strict provisions to hinder shares of
any company ever getting into the posses-
sion of those interested in any way in the
liquor traffic.

Prevention or Remedial Use of Profits.
But what will most interest the reader
are the new features introduced regarding
the distribution of profits. Their distribu-
tion is the great problem. There will un-
avoidably be profits. If liquor is made
cheaper, so as to lessen them, the drinking
will increase. There being profits, some-
thing must be done with them. The Par-
liamentary Act of Norway last summer,
in diverting from the local community
most of the advantage of these profits, has
constituted a hint for these new fea-
tures of the Massachusetts bill for 1895.
However, the position of Norway has been
decidedly advanced upon. Not only must
a certain portion of the profits, as by the
action of Norway, be diverted from the
community, but all the profits must go,
practically speaking, solely to mat-
ters either preventive or remedial of
the drink evil, whereas in Norway and
by the Massachusetts bill of last year they
might go to general objects of public util-
ity not affecting the tax levy. By the Bill
of 1895 a sum not exceeding one-half
of the profits may go to reading rooms or
coffee houses, alluring men away from
drinking haunts. Not exceeding one-fifth
of the profits may go to the city or town
for matters not affecting the tax levy, but
securing a better enforcement of the liquor
laws. Not exceeding one-tenth may go to
the county for the employment of proba-
tion officers above the number of those
employed when the Act was passed. And
the remainder of the profits, whether larger
or smaller—and it must be at least one-
fifth—shall go to the State for the support
of asylums, reform schools, etc., which are
mainly rendered necessary by drink. By
this disposition of the profits it would
seem to be impossible that any community
could be bribed by them to carry on the
traffic. And, besides this, drink, where it
must be sold, is to be most emphatically
made to devote all its profits either toward
preventing people taking to drink or to-
ward paying in part for the damages of
drink. Under this provision run must
contribute toward paying its bills.

It would seem as if these several pro-
visions ought to go far toward removing ob-
jections which have been offered against
the bill in times past, and as if a move-
ment, so vigorous in Norway, so progres-
sive and full of promise and so stirring the
heart of Great Britain ought also to stir
the heart of this Commonwealth, which is
not wont to be behind the rest of the
world in any good movement, and which
is not wont, either, to let such awful
abuses as are now being perpetrated in
the sale of liquor in the communities
which will sell it (which communities
contain about 40 per cent of our people
and are the centers where liquor does its
deadliest work) go on unchallenged and
unremedied when any reasonable method
for accomplishing that end presents itself.

**The United States pension disburse-
ments in Maine amounts to \$5 apiece
for every man, woman and child in
the State, and, according to the
Chicago Herald, pension checks form
about the only currency in certain re-
mote settlements.**

A committee sent from Maryland to
examine the truck farms in Lancaster
County, Pennsylvania, says the half of
one farm of eighty acres yields annually
\$16,000 worth of fruit and vegetables,
another of six acres yields a profit of
\$80,000; another of thirty acres makes
a return of \$30,000; another of twenty
acres returns \$40,000 worth.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

[To make the following quotations of value
to buyer and seller alike, it will be neces-
sary to carefully note the prefatory remarks
which precede all articles quoted. In a mar-
ket of this character it is impossible to give
prices for every day of the week, but noting
the general tendency of trade, those given
will be found sufficiently close to enable
dealers to base their transactions thereon.]

An improved tone is noticed in the dairy
and produce market. Fresh creamery butter
has advanced several cents per pound owing
to an unusually brisk demand and other
grades in the same proportion. Eggs are
selling at much higher figures with a brisk
call and fair supply. Grain continues at the
same quotations as for several days past.
Fruits, both foreign and domestic are in fair
supply and at extremely good prices. Lambs
have advanced as well as mutton. Pork re-
mains steady and sugar is quoted at the low-
est notch.

BUTTER—Fresh creamery 25¢@26¢; fair
to good, 23¢@24¢; fresh dairies, 20¢@22¢; imi-
tation, 18¢; lard, 15¢.
BEANS—\$1.85@1.90 for pea, \$1.75@1.85
for medium; red kidney, \$2.05@2.15; foreign,
\$1.65@1.75; Cal., \$2.05@2.15.
EGGS—Fancy, 25¢@26¢; best Eastern, 26¢;
Western choice, 25¢@26¢; Michigan, 25¢.
BEEF—Plate and extra \$9@11.00 per bbl;
family and extra family \$10.50@11.00. Fresh
beef, 6¢@11½¢; hinds, 7¢@11½¢; fores 4¢
5½¢.
CHEESE—New, 11½¢@11½¢ for best
Northern, 10¢@11¢ for Western.

GRAIN—New steamer yellow corn on spot,
5½¢@6¢; No. 3 corn, 50¢@51¢; Oats,
clipped, 38¢@39¢; No. 2, 38¢@39¢.
Milled to ship, \$1.75 for spring
and 18¢ for winter bran, \$1.80 for mid-
dling. Red dog flour, \$20@21.50; ground
wheat, \$20.75. Gluten meal, to arrive \$21.50;
cottonseed meal, \$1 for spot; \$20.75 to ar-
rive. Rye, 6¢@7¢.
FLOUR—\$4.50@4.90 spring patents, special
brands higher; \$3.10@3.35 for winter patents;
\$2.75@3.00 clear and straight, 100 lbs. Cornmeal,
\$1@1.02 per bag, and \$2.30@2.35 per bbl.
Oatmeal—\$4.55@5.05 for rolled and ground,
cut, \$4.15@4.65. Rye flour—\$2.90@3.25.

FRUIT—Apples, Kings, \$2.50@3 per bbl;
Baldwins, \$2@2.50; fancy higher; Greenings,
\$2@2.50 per bbl; No. 2's, \$1@1.50. Cran-
berries, per bbl, \$11@12, fancy higher. For-
eign fruits—Lemons, choice Malaga, 10¢,
\$2.50@3; Florida, \$3.50@4; fancy higher;
oranges, Florida, fair to choice, \$2.50@3;
fancy higher; grape fruit, \$2.50@3; 100; fancy
higher. Tangerines, \$4@4.50. Mandarin oranges,
\$2.50@3; Malaga grapes, per bbl, \$3.50@4;
bananas, No. 1's, \$1.25; fancy, \$1.50; eight
hands, \$1. No. 2's, 80¢; evaporated apples,
dull, 6½¢@8½¢; peonies, 3½¢@4½¢ per lb;
hickory nuts, \$2.50@3 per bu.

MUTTON—Lambs, 5¢@6¢ for good to
choice; mutton, 5¢@6¢; yearlings, 5¢@6¢;
veal, 7¢@10¢.

MOLASSES—New Orleans fancy new 34¢
35¢; choice, 28¢@32¢; centrifugal, 12¢@18¢;
new fancy Ponca, 28¢@30¢; choice to fancy,
25¢@27¢; Mayaguez, 25¢@26¢; Barbados, 23¢
25¢; St. Kitts, 21¢@22¢ boiling, nominal,
14¢.

POTATOES—Bulk stock; Aroostook He-
brons, per bu., 55¢; do. rose, 50¢@53¢; N.
H. Hebrons, 50¢@53¢; N. Y. white stock, 53¢
55¢; Virginia sweets, \$1.75 per bbl; Jersey
do., \$1.75@2.

POULTRY—Fowls, Northern, 12¢@14¢;
fancy higher; chickens, Northern choice,
13¢@15¢; fancy higher; fowls, Western, 10¢,
12¢; brood chickens, 11¢@12¢; Northern
turkeys, 12¢@14¢; Western turkeys, 9¢@11¢;
choice ducks, 11¢@12¢.

PORK—\$15 for long and short ends and
heavy backs; light backs, \$15.50; lean ends,
\$15.50. Fresh ribs, 7½¢; sausages, 8¢;
sausage meat, 7¢; hams 9½¢@10½¢; smoked
shoulders, 7½¢; corned shoulders, 7¢;
bacon, 10¢. Tierce lard, 7½¢; pails, 8¢@8½¢;
city dressed hogs, 6½¢; country, 5½¢.

RIE—Patna rice is quoted at 4½¢; Ja-
pan, 4½¢@4½¢.

SUGAR—Refiners' prices: Cut loaf, 4½¢;
crushed, 4½¢; dominos, hf bbls, 4½¢;
cubes, 4½¢; pulverized, 4½¢; powdered, 4½¢;
granulated, 4¢@4.06¢; A's, 3½¢@3.9¢; ex-
C's, 3.31¢@3.9¢; bag yellows, 3.44¢@3.9¢. For
lots of 100 barrels or more, drawback of 3¢
and 1-16¢ allowed. Wholesale grocers' prices:
Granulated, med. in large bbls, 4¢;
do in small bbls, 4.06¢; fine in large
bbls, 4.06¢; do in small bbls, 4.06¢. Granu-
lated at retail, 4½¢.

COFFEE—Rio, low ordinary, 18½¢@18½¢;
good, 16½¢; prime and fancy washed, nom-
inal; Santos, 19¢@20¢; Java Timor, 2¢@27¢;
Maracaibo, 23¢@23½¢; Jamaica, 20¢@23¢; Costa
Rica, 23¢@25¢; Mexican, 21¢@24¢; Guate-
malita, 23¢@24¢; Mocha, 25¢@26¢.
SPICES—Black pepper, 6¢@6½¢; white pep-
per, 10¢@13¢; red pepper, 6¢@13¢; cloves,
Amboyia, 18¢@19¢; Zanzibar, 11¢@18¢; cassia,
8¢@10¢; Saigon, 30¢@35¢; ginger, 14¢@16¢;
Cochin ginger, 14¢@17¢; Jamaica ginger, 19¢
22¢; nutmegs, 55¢@60¢; mace, 56¢@60¢.
Cream of tartar continues unchanged. Crystals
20¢@21¢; ground and packed, for trade,
21¢@22¢. Starsh, potato 3½¢@3½¢; corn, 2¢
2½¢; wheat, 5½¢@6¢.

SEED—\$2.80@2.90 for timothy, \$3.25@
4.00 for red top, with reseeded 14½¢@
15¢; clover 9½¢@11¢. Poas, 1¢@1.10 for
best Canada, 1.05 for Northern green, and
1.15 for Western green. Hay, choice new
14.50@15.50; lower grades, \$11@14. Straw,
\$11.00@12.00 for rye, \$8@8.50 for oat.

TEAS—Japan teas, low grade, 12¢@14¢;
choice, 23¢@24¢; low grade Amoy, 12¢@15¢;
good to medium, 16¢@20¢; good medium, 21¢
23¢; fine, 24¢@27¢; finest, 28¢@30¢; 13¢@15¢;
for common; good, 16¢@17¢; superior, 17¢@
20¢; Formosa, common, 16¢@22¢; good, 23¢@
25¢; superior, 27¢@29¢; fine, 33¢@38¢, finest,
42¢@48¢; choice, 48¢@52¢; choicest, 55¢@60¢.

TRUCK—Cabbage 75¢ per bbl; onions, \$1.50
2¢ per bbl; beets, 40¢ per bu; marrow squash,
\$1.50 20¢ per ton; turnips, \$1.50 per ton; hub-
bards, \$20 per ton; Bay State, \$15 per ton; ear-
rots, 40¢ per bu; hothouse "celery," 14¢@16¢
each turnip, \$1.25 per bbl; celery, \$4@5
per box; oyster plant, 75¢ per doz;
lettuce, 50¢ per doz; parsley, \$1.31 per bu;
pumpkins, 50¢ per bbl; radishes, 35¢@40¢ per
doz bunches; 80 string beans, \$1.50 per cte;
spinach, \$1 per bbl.

Writers of fiction should be careful
how they trifle with natural science,
admonishes the *New York Sun*. One
popular novelist described with much
eloquence a tropical full moon, and
represented as occurring immediately
afterward a total eclipse of the sun, an
astronomical impossibility at such a
time. An American novelist repre-
sents one of his characters as pointing
to a certain star in the course of con-
versation, and names as the exact date
of the incident a day when the star is
visible in no other part of the earth.

Was Sweetly Affectionate.
Two thieves robbed a family at
Waterloo, Mo., recently. After securing
all the valuables about the house
they killed the old lady and her two
daughters, after which all were bid a
friendly good-night.

Almost everyone says the skin on ap-
ples except when there is company.
It seems to us as if Li Hung Chang
ought to have some redness.

FREE TRADE TRICKS.

CRAFTY ATTEMPTS TO CREATE REPUBLICAN DISCORD

**Trying to Make Protection Leaders
Show Their Hands in Advance—
A Vast Improvement Upon the
Gorman Bill Will Be Made When
The Party of Protection Again
Grasps the Reins of Government.**

It is a very shrewd game that the
free traders have been playing since
the November elections in calling upon
protectionist leaders to outline some
specific bill that will be passed in
place of the Gorman bill. It is a sort
of "heads I win tails you lose" game.
Whatever the answer on the part of
protectionists, the free traders hope
to score a point.

If protectionist leaders should be
beguiled into suggesting possible de-
tails, the free traders would at once
seize upon these suggested possibili-
ties as a pledge of party action. If,
as would undoubtedly be the case, pro-
tectionist leaders should disagree
in regard to some of the details, the
free traders would cry out that the
party was disunited and the leaders at
odds with one another. If, on the
other hand, the protectionists should
refuse to enter into details, the free
traders would be ready with a plausi-
ble interpretation of such refusal.

For such interpretation there has
been abundant opportunity. Protec-
tionist leaders have in almost every
case refused to enter upon a question
of details. They have deemed it quite
sufficient to state that, whatever the
details of a new bill that should be
passed, it should be a bill which
should have for its fundamental prin-
ciple the protection of American in-
dustries.

But the free traders have professed
to see, in this refusal of protec-
tionists to give details, a confession on
their part that they have nothing bet-
ter than the Gorman bill to offer.
Absurd as such a claim is, since there
would be difficulty in passing a worse
bill, it is well, nevertheless, for pro-
tectionists to permit not the slightest
chance for doubt in regard to their
position. If the recent elections
meant anything, they meant denun-
ciation of the Gorman bill and dis-
trust with the whole free trade adminis-
tration.

It is well, then, for protectionists
to make it very clear that they will
have something better than the Gor-
man bill to offer, and that they intend
to enact a bill which shall protect
American industries as soon as they
possibly can. Let them, too, not
cease to emphasize the fact that the
present disaster and depression are
due to the baneful effects of tariff re-
form, and that they have no intention
of "letting the country rest" in the
midst of such evils, but that they mean
to place it again in the midst of such
prosperity as it enjoyed under the Mc-
Kinley tariff. Let them, above all,
beware of all overtures and all pro-
posals coming from the free trade
enemy's camp.

**See the Hornets Nest! Are the Hornets
Alive!**



Encouraging, Yes, But—

Press dispatches announced the re-
opening of the Champion iron mine in
Michigan. Resumption of operations
in this mine, which has been inactive
for the last two years, is pointed to by
the free traders as an encouraging sign
for the iron industry of the country.
This mine was closed two years ago
because of the pending tariff changes
which the free trade party assured the
working people of the country would
be in their interest. Those changes
have been enacted into law, but in-
stead of benefits the very gravest evils
have resulted.

The Champion mine resumes work,
but with a very substantial reduction
of wages. It is time that the iron in-
dustry of the country, so long pro-
strate, should begin to hold its head
up, even under an enforced lower
scale of prices and wages, but it is in
order also for every miner in the land
to point to his lower place in the pic-
ture as a condition into which he was
treacherously enticed by "the party of
perfidy and dishonor," and to resolve
that he shall never again trust his in-
terests with the unfaithful and irre-
sponsible free traders.

Getting in Its Work.

Disturbances of labor and much
distraction at Homestead, Bradock,
DeBois, Reynoldsville, Haverhill and
many other places in the Eastern and
Middle States indicate how seriously
the lower wage scale is pressing upon
the labor of the country. The Gor-
man free-trade tariff is now in full
operation.

British Interests Involved.

It is a somewhat illuminating fact
that the English interest which presided
at that free trade dinner to Chairman
Wilson in London is now leading an
active protective movement against
American beet—Kansas City (Mo.)
Journal.

A Home Market for the South.

We are glad to see some faint

IN THE RANKS.

A CAVALRYMAN'S LIFE IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

A Hard Time at First—Learning to Drill and Ride—In the Barracks—Play Mixed With Work.

THE life of a soldier in the service of Uncle Sam is but vaguely understood by civilians, says W. J. Rouse in the New York Recorder. Many people imagine that the enlisted man has nothing much to do but to loaf around in warm barracks, eat good food in plenty, draw and spend his pay and worry his mind about nothing. His position is secure and his salary is certain, therefore what better could a man want?

This is doubtless the opinion of many men when they enlist as recruits, but before the two years necessary to the making of a good soldier have elapsed he finds that soldiering is anything but a bed of roses.

After a citizen has signed the enlistment papers at the recruiting officer's office in the city, has been examined and accepted and assigned to a troop in the cavalry service—assuming that he has enlisted in that arm of the service—he is sent to the post where his troop is stationed. At Fort Riley (Kansas) there are detachments of recruits now in process of training for cavalrymen, and it is of their daily life that this article will treat.

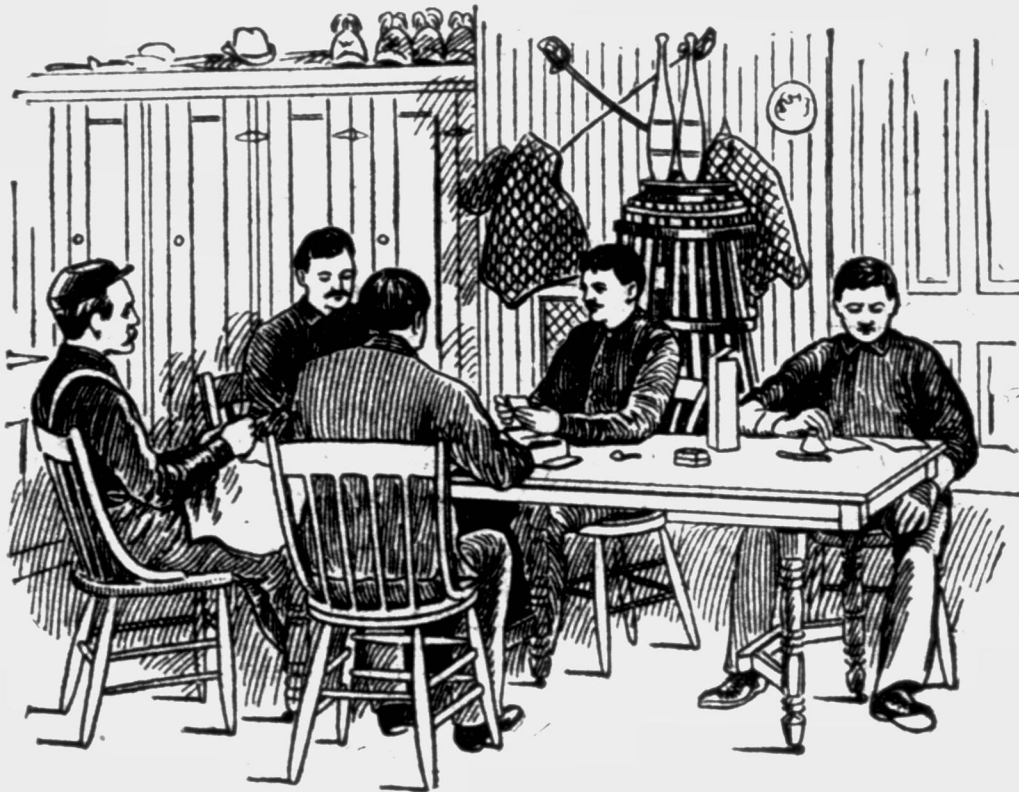
The recruit is either sent to the post from Fort Sheridan, Jefferson Barracks, David's Island or Columbus Barracks, according to the locality of his former home, and when he arrives at the post is sent to the recruit barracks. Lieutenant Lewis, of the Second Cavalry, is now in charge of recruits, and Sergeant Dolan, Troop I, Seventh Cavalry, one of the oldest men in the cavalry service, is their drill master. If the recruits arrive in citizens' clothes, uniforms and other clothing necessary to the soldier are given to them. The clothing is warm, substantial and well made.

The newcomers are put through a thorough medical examination by the surgeons, immediately upon their arrival and are all vaccinated. When they are ready to begin soldier life in earnest they are issued arms and equipments and their education fairly begins. But they do not have a fine horse to ride, nor are they placed at once in the ranks of the troop to which they have been assigned, by any means. There is a probationary period averaging sixty days, during which the poor recruits wish they were safe at home again every time the sun goes down. Their instructions begin in a very tame manner. A drill master takes them out upon the broad parade ground, surrounded on three sides by the quarters of the cavalrymen, and there puts them through their paces, in full view of the old soldiers, who "guy" them unmercifully at times. After they have been taught to stand in a comparatively straight line, to march in fours and in single file, they are taught a "setting up drill," which is a series of calisthenic exercises, tending to strengthen the muscles and give agility and

time, for he has not yet cultivated that abhorrence for steamed beef that will come to him later. He will see the day when he will hate the sight of a cow alive or dead, and will not be on speaking terms with a butcher for the remainder of his natural life. But he hasn't attained that point yet. He has an appetite entirely out of proportion to Government rations, and would eat three times his portion of everything if he could get it. The easy marching and slow drills he has seen and which he thought were nothing allied to work are beginning to have weight. The tedium is becoming oppressive and he longs for the time to come when he will be able to look out

gets off his horse his knees tremble under him and he walks from choice at a broad-gauge gait. When he sits down to his dinner the board benches seem to be full of lumps, spots become sore, and for a week he is in a frame of mind to prefer a hot griddle and harder than he ever noticed them to be before. He is experiencing some of the delights of soldiering, but he still has a little black left.

The second day is worse than the first, and he loses small portions of skin from the constant rubbing of the saddle. These to a cavalry saddle sit upon. He cannot stop, however, for he has set out to be a soldier and a soldier he will be if his flesh and



THE JOLLY SIDE OF SOLDIER LIFE.

of his barracks and see some other poor recruit "pounding sand" on that terrible parade ground as he has been doing.

But there comes a day when he is told that he is to have a horse. He hails it with delight. He has never been on a horse's back in his life, but he knows all about it, nevertheless. He will be a veritable centaur when he gets that horse. He draws his saddle and horse equipments and is told how to use them and to care for them,



NO LONGER A NOVICE.

as well as to groom his horse properly. That is one of the things he didn't think of, but he finds that half an hour every day, from 4.30 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, has to be spent at the stables, and that if his horse is not groomed to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer, the half hour may lengthen remarkably. But he learns to do this work satisfactorily, and af-

bones hold out. Before he is fairly accustomed to the use of his feet in the stirrups, and just when he is beginning to catch the knack of supporting himself upon them and relieve that terrible bumping, his sabre and carbine are given him, and he is instructed in their use, mounted.

That is the last straw. He has no use of his hands to help balance himself, and he gets a worse pounding than ever. But all good times must have an end, and within a few weeks he rides fairly well in the riding hall and the period of galling unpleasantness is at an end. His education in riding, the use of sabre, carbine and pistol progress rapidly, and eventually, say at a period averaging about sixty days from his arrival at Fort Riley, he finds himself in his troop an "instructed recruit," ready for any service which the troop may be called upon to perform. But he still has that odious name clinging to him and will have it until another detachment of recruits join the troop. Then he will be called a cavalryman and the newcomers will be recruits until the next detachment comes.

Turning now to the old soldiers, that is, all those who have served three years or thereabouts—and some of them have served nearly thirty—let us see how they live, and what they do. Reveille is sounded at 6.30 in the morning, and breakfast is at 7. The drill hour comes some time between 8 and 12 o'clock, according to the schedule laid down for each troop, and after drill comes dinner. At 4.30 in the afternoon "stables" is sounded, and every man not on special duty or on sick report, must groom his horse to the satisfaction of the officer in charge. At 5.30 or 6 o'clock, according to the season of the year, supper is served in the mess hall, and after that the men amuse themselves in their quarters, playing cards, checkers, chess and other games until bed time.

Some of the troops have literary associations and libraries. Books, novels, periodicals and magazines are to be found here in profusion, and in the society or amusement halls are billiard and pool tables, boxing gloves, fencing foils, dumb bells, etc., which are in constant use by the men. Of course other duty is to be performed other than the routine work. About every fifteen days the soldier is detailed for guard duty, and he may be detailed by the officers for special duty at any time. Some of the men, in most cases Swedes or Germans, work for the officers during the hours they are free from duty in their troops. These men are in many cases looked upon with disfavor by their comrades for doing menial service, and the soldiers call them "dog robbers." There are some excellent men, however, who are not averse to earning almost double pay in this way, and it is a question whether their judgment is not better than that of the other men who look down such work as menial.

The barracks are roomy, well ventilated, clean to a degree, and very comfortable. The cots are of iron, with good mattresses and plenty of blankets. The rooms are all heated by steam, and are supplied with wash and bath rooms for the use of the men. Each barracks is under the charge of a first sergeant, who is responsible for the cleanliness of the rooms, as well as for the property of the troop. These non-commissioned officers have a room to themselves, in the same building with their troops.

Troop messes were abandoned some years ago at Fort Riley, and a consolidated mess was substituted. This derives some income from the canteen and store, but nothing very magnificent in the way of money is earned. There is beef and substantial food in plenty, and the men all admit that the quality is of the best, but a system of cooking by steam is in use here, and food is not as tasty. There is a small canteen and a small store, and the men are allowed to buy what they want. The canteen is a small room, and the store is a small room, and the men are allowed to buy what they want. The canteen is a small room, and the store is a small room, and the men are allowed to buy what they want.

cers agree that the Government ration should be so changed as to feed the men at least properly. The old ration, established for field use in war times, is still in vogue, and the men are allowed only about eleven cents a day for subsistence. There can be no doubt that radical changes are needed in the department, and ought to be made, if the sentiments and opinions of both officers and men amount to anything. As matters in the mess hall now are, the men frankly admit that no cause for desertion in the army is so strong as the mess hall. Many of the men take their meals at the restaurant in the canteen, as long as their pay lasts. These men therefore are simply soldiering for their board, and not the best board at that.

Aside from this one point, Fort Riley is an ideal military station. The buildings and everything in them is of the best, and the location of the post is one of the most delightful in the United States.

Our First Admiral.

Patriotic Rhode Islanders propose to erect a monument at Providence to Commodore Ezek Hopkins. This worthy was born on his father's farm at Capumiscook, now Chopmist, Scituate, R. I., April 26, 1718. When the seven years' war broke out in 1756 he went out in one of his vessels as a privateer Captain and returned to Providence with a valuable Spanish vessel, which he renamed the Desire in honor of his wife.

The first official service he rendered in the Revolution was as the commander of a battery of six eighteen-pounders erected on Fox Hill, overlooking Providence Harbor, in the summer of 1775.

Upon the organization of the "Continental Navy" he was appointed by Congress "Commander-in-Chief" December 22, 1775. He was relieved



COMMODORE EZEK HOPKINS.

of his military command in Rhode Island and immediately proceeded to Philadelphia in the sloop Katy with 100 men specially enlisted for naval service.

On February 17, 1776, he sailed from Delaware Bay with a squadron of eight vessels, and conducted the successful Nassau expedition. John Paul Jones was a Lieutenant under Hopkins, who, until his hitch with the Marine Committee of Congress, was practically "Admiral."

The Coming King of England.

Here is a portrait of the future King of England, His Royal Highness, Prince Edward, son of the Duke of York. It was sketched from life by the Marchioness of Granby,



who has won some reputation for her artistic skill. It may therefore be safely assumed that it bears some resemblance to the original.

The Modern Nimrod.



No better for a day in every man's life than to be a hunter. The old

STYLES IN DRESS.

LATEST CREATIONS IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Healthful and Conventional Evening Costumes—Neck Garniture—Sleeve in Two Materials—A Young Girl's Dress.

THERE is considerable discussion at present about low-necked gowns. Some women contend that they should be done away with entirely. This opinion, however, is divided in educational and particularly social circles,

line and fall below the waist for something more than a quarter of a yard. The lower edge is hemmed and is without trimming. A strap belt with rosettes at the sides and full leg-o'-mutton sleeves complete the design. From collar to waist-line are rosettes made of the material. This is an extremely pretty waist for a slender figure, and is especially adapted to young girls.

SLEEVE IN TWO MATERIALS.

This very effective sleeve is made with straight widths of the predominating color of the dress, and goes pieces of the fancy. In the flat paper pattern the chief color is marked blue



TWO EVENING COSTUMES.

where physical culture has become a popular and accepted belief. To supply special information upon this burning subject the New York Mail and Express has endeavored to get the latest creations in healthful and conventional evening costumes. The accompanying double-column illustration conveys some valuable hints. One of the chief points is the fitting of the back loosely and the hanging of the materials from the shoulders, thus bearing the balance of the weight upon the hips and shoulders and not the waist.

Another point is the freedom allowed by the puffed ornamentation of the corsage, which is loose, puffy, soft and elastic, allowing the lungs perfect, unrestricted action. The skirt is full and also of soft tissue, which can be tulle, crepe de chine, Surah silk, Egyptian crepe or Japanese silk. A dainty shirring about the bottom of the skirt gives a neat and splendid finish. The sleeves follow the latest dress reform rules, and are composed of large gracefully fitted rolls of lace and chiffon to match the other materials in the make-up of the gown. The latest and daintiest colors can be employed in the innovation; violet and lemon, old gold and seal brown, black and white are recommended.

The second fashionable creation introduces a new basque, a late neck garniture and a new style of coiffure. The waist is to be made of cheviot or broadcloth. It fits like a glove over the bust, and when molded to a perfect figure is a modiste's dream of delight. It does not need much garniture. The belt adds to the slenderness of the waist, and can be of jetted satin ribbon, flowered crepe or broadcloth. The sleeves are extra large, but are quite smooth upon the shoulders. A large military collar surmounts the affair. Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. de Forest and Miss Fair have done much to make this ideal creation fashionable by subscribing to its popularity. They all are fortunately endowed with wonderful figures.

The neck garniture is a dainty feathery cape. It can be made by sewing ostrich tips on to stiff material, by fastening together rosettes of peccot-edged ribbons and confining to a solid background, or by fluffy combinations of rich laces.

The coiffure which presents itself is part Grecian and part Oriental. The hairdressers are evidently extending the Japanese fad. The hair is gently frizzed into a pompadour in front, laid in wrinkles of soft curls at the side and confined in a pug at the back.

THE LATEST IN WAISTS.

If the present-day woman were asked what is the most important item in her wardrobe, she would unquestionably answer—her waists. And there seems to be new ones brought out every day. At least, if they are not radically new they are modified and transformed, turned "hind-side before," and one might almost fancy upside down, so quaint and novel are some of the latest models. A Paris design is of figures. The sides and back fit closely, the front is a series of flat plaits from the bust to the belt. Above these there is a drapery of embroidered chiffon or lace, while turning back from this embroidery are questions of the material folded in jabot fashion on either side. These begin at the collar and cover the entire upper half of the waist in front. They are made of the silk matching the waist and are lined with some contrasting color. The collar is of the waist material, as is also the folded belt; the sleeves are in enormous puffs from shoulders to elbows and close-fitting to the wrist.

Another waist, one that was greatly admired at the recent fashion shows, is made of a close-fitting bodice of velvet trimmed with furs, and framing the front. Close jacket with puffed blouse; the fronts are open in a straight line over their length over a simulated waistcoat of black velvet. Very gaily sleeve joined to a close-fitting bodice of velvet trimmed with furs.

and the fancy red. The straight widths of blue and the gored of red are joined together, and then the pattern is laid on, and the sleeve shaped for the top and bottom. It is gathered round the elbow, and though gathered again at the top, the blue is laid in box pleats over the red to hide the seams.

A narrow band of the fancy, and a rosette, make both the lace and the raw edges of the sleeve neat on to the fitted lining. A few stitches are necessary to keep the folds in place. One width of the plain divided into three



DRESS FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

This dress, for a young girl, is in woolen serge. Skirt mounted in small plaits, grouped at the waist behind, flat in front, is trimmed with two long brackets buttoned at bottom

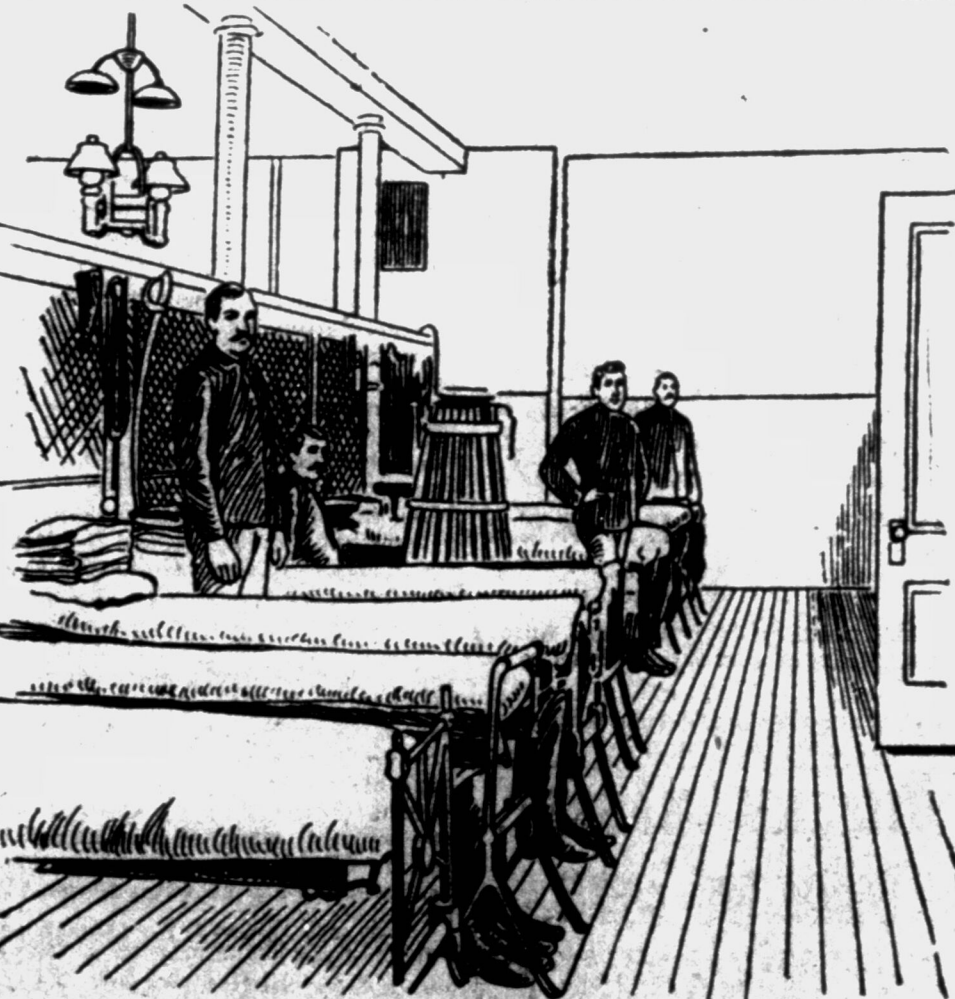


A YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS.

and framing the front. Close jacket with puffed blouse; the fronts are open in a straight line over their length over a simulated waistcoat of black velvet. Very gaily sleeve joined to a close-fitting bodice of velvet trimmed with furs.

NEW FASHIONABLE COATS.

The latest fashionable coat is the one with a straight line over their length over a simulated waistcoat of black velvet. Very gaily sleeve joined to a close-fitting bodice of velvet trimmed with furs.



BARRACKS OF TROOP H, SEVENTH CAVALRY.

suppleness to the body. They are a queer looking lot of men, when one sees them in the forenoon, in the parade ground, pumping their arms up and down like the fans of a windmill and turning this way and that as the drill master utters his sharp, authoritative commands. If the recruits are clumsy or sluggish in his movements, or is inclined to be funny, means are always found to make him look upon the serious side of the business and that without delay.

One of the first facts that dawn upon the brain of the new man is that there is a very wide gulf between an officer and an enlisted man. He is educated to this fact carefully and thoroughly, and is shown how properly to salute an officer when necessary. This is a lesson he never forgets, for it is put into his mind as long as he is a soldier. After marching and drilling, and wheeling and walking over the rough parade ground until he is tired and stiff and sore, the recruit is given his arms. He is taught the salute and the drill, and then he is sent to the barracks. The barracks are a small room, and the men are allowed to buy what they want. The canteen is a small room, and the store is a small room, and the men are allowed to buy what they want.

A Song.
Why should I do the music wrong?
The birds sing 'neath the blue,
And you to me a sweeter song
Than I can sing to you,
Sweetheart—
Than I can sing to you!
Why should I strike a wavering note?
To sing your lips, young eyes,
When every bird with rippling throat
Hath sung them to the skies,
Sweetheart—
Hath sung them to the skies?
In vain! the music will not flow
Though still the strings are free,
The sweetest melody I know
The song you sing to me,
Sweetheart—
The song you sing to me.
—F. L. STANTON, in Atlanta Constitution.

Uncle Ben's Experiment.

It is strange what different estimates people will put on a man's character, according to the eyes with which they may view him. In the opinion of some Mr. Benjamin Benedict was a gentleman, a scholar and a philanthropist; while others, quite as well qualified to decide, wondered that such a monster was allowed to walk the earth unchallenged.

For old Ben Benedict was just the sort of man to provoke and please in alternations—a human March day, with streaks of sunshine and chilling gusts sandwiched through his nature.

"You will be sure to like my uncle, darling," said Hugh Benedict to his young wife. "He is eccentric, but he is sterling."

Rachel did not answer, but her blue eyes were wistful and full of perplexity. Uncle Ben, whom she had never seen, but of whom she had heard much, was to her an inscrutable riddle, whom she feared more than she was willing to acknowledge. For Hugh's future depended to a certain extent upon Uncle Ben Benedict, and with Hugh's future her own was bound inseparably.

She was a fair, fresh-looking girl, with velvety cheeks, bronze-bright hair, and features as correct and delicately cut as a cameo. Hugh was quite certain that Uncle Ben could not see her without loving her; but then these young husbands are not apt to be impartial judges!

She was sitting in the fire-light when the old gentleman first beheld her, and the only warning she had of his presence she saw reflected in Hugh's eyes.

"My dear, how do you do?" said the old gentleman.

And she thought he was not so terrible after all!

He turned to Hugh.
"Well, young man, are you ready to go home?" he asked, brusquely; for he it knew that the old gentleman had given Hugh and Rachel a wedding present of a new house.

"Quite, sir."

"Shall it be tomorrow?"

"Yes."

"All right." And Mr. Benedict sat down to spend the evening and enjoy himself.

"Well," said Hugh, when his uncle was taking leave, and paused on the hotel steps to light a cigar.

"Well," said Uncle Benedict calmly.

"How do you like her?" asked Hugh.

"How can I tell? She's pretty; so is a doll or a white kitten! Good evening!"

And Hugh, albeit he was very fond of his uncle, did not know whether to be vexed or not.

Early next morning, however, Uncle Ben made his appearance.

"Trunks packed, eh?"

"All but the last one, uncle," and Rachel lifted her pretty head out of the tray.

"I'm going to take you down to Bloomsburg myself, my dear," said Uncle Ben. "Hugh, I want you to go by express to Washington with these letters. They're of importance. I'd go myself if I were younger, but journeys don't agree with old bones like mine."

Hugh looked aghast.

"Cannot the business be postponed?" said Hugh, hesitatingly.

"No!" replied Uncle Ben, curtly.

"If you don't want to go, say so. I dare say I can find some one else to oblige me."

"Of course, I shall go," said Hugh.

"But Rachel—"

"I suppose I'm old enough to take care of a girl. You'll find us both in the new home, with the kettle boiling, and the table set for tea, when you come back."

So there was nothing for it but for Hugh to kiss his little bride a half-dozen times, and commission Uncle Ben to take the best possible care of her until he should return.

"Farewell, dear!" said Mr. Benedict, as he saw Rachel sobbing on Hugh's shoulder. But there was a

cheery twinkle in his own gray eyes nevertheless.

Poor little girl! The atmosphere had lost somewhat of its sparkle, and the world looked less bright, as she journeyed toward her new home with Uncle Ben's newspaper rattling at her side. As the twilight began to fall her thoughts became busy, as a woman's will, at times.

"Uncle," she said, turning suddenly toward the old gentleman, "what sort of a house is it—ours, I mean?"

"Well," said Uncle Ben, reflectively, "it's a cottage, I should say."

"A modern cottage?"

"Well, no; rather on the antique order than otherwise!"

"Oh," cried Rachel, "I'm glad. I despise these new, stiff places, that look as if merely to be admired, not lived in and enjoyed. Uncle, what are you laughing at?"

"At your curiosity, my dear."

"Then I won't ask another question."

But she fully atoned for that deprivation by sketching on the tablets of her own fancy an endless variety of little Gothic erections, with bay-windows and trellises, while Uncle Benedict watched her from behind the screen of his newspaper, with the queerest of expressions on his brown old face.

"I'm almost sorry I commenced the thing," he said to himself. "If I should be disappointed in her! But, pooh! it's the only way to find out if she is worth my boy's love!"

Presently the lumbering old country conveyance came to a standstill—but, to Rachel's surprise, in front of no fairy cot or low-eaved edifice surrounded by verandas and flower-pathtes. A tumble-down, unpainted farmhouse stood a little back from the road, with its shutters hanging loosely by one hinge, and one or two scrubby bushes forlornly tossing in the wind! A well-sweep, mute witness of by-gone days, towered up in rear, and a cat darted under the cellar windows.

"How dreary it looks!" thought Rachel, with a little shudder, as she glanced round to see whether the fat woman opposite or the lank young gentleman by her side were going to alight. But neither stirred.

Uncle Ben seized his carpet-bag and umbrella.

"Come, my dear," he said to Rachel; she started instinctively forward.

"Is this the place?"

"This is the place."

Poor Rachel! What were her sensations as she looked blankly around the neglected, dismal spot which was the sole realization of her fairy dreams? This the home Uncle Ben had given them! And for an instant she felt as if she could repel the unwelcome gift, and tell Uncle Benjamin plainly that she could not spend her days in a hovel like this.

But then came sober second thoughts. Uncle Ben had meant kindly; they were poor, and could not afford to dispense with even the meanest of roofs over their heads. No, she must accept the present in the spirit in which it was given, and check in the bud all her rebellious and unamiable repinings.

"I told you it was a cottage, you know," said Uncle Ben, keenly scrutinizing her face.

"Yes, I know," said Rachel, glancing round with brightening eyes.

"That is a very choice climbing rose over the window, if it was only properly trained."

"It's rather lonesome," said Uncle Ben.

"I like the country," Rachel answered, hopefully.

As she spoke a slipshod old woman appeared to let them in, and led the way to the best room, a green-paper-curtained apartment, with a fire in the fireplace that emitted considerably more smoke than calorific.

"Smoky chimneys, eh?" said Uncle Ben.

"The draught seems to be poor," said Rachel; "but I dare say it can be fixed."

"I hadn't any idea the ceilings were so low," grumbled the old gentleman.

"It's partly the effect of the wallpaper," said Rachel. "A narrow striped pattern will improve it."

"What queer little cupboards over the mantel!" said Uncle Ben.

"Oh, they will be nice for our china," said Rachel.

"My dear," said the old gentleman, "I believe you are determined to be pleased. Do you really think you shall like this place?"

"I shall like any place where Hugh is," said Rachel, brightly.

She went all over the house with the old gentleman, planning improvements, suggesting and contriving, until he really began to think she would

make an Arcadia out of the worn-down old farm. And if she shed a few tears on her pillow when she went to rest, under the eaves of the roof, Uncle Ben never mistrusted it.

There was a buggy at the door when Rachel rose from her breakfast of ryebread and corn coffee the next morning.

"Come, my lass," said the old gentleman, "I want to show you a place further up the road which has been leased by a friend of mine."

The drive and the delicious air were like an invigorating tonic to the wearied little bride; and a picture after the style of Watteau awaited them, in the exquisite cottage, with its deep piazzas, bay-windows and picturesquely-sloping roof. Rustic chairs stood under the branches of the elms on the lawn, and a marble Cupid, holding up a carved shell, scattered bright rain into a tiny basin directly in front of the gates.

"Oh, how beautiful!" cried Rachel.

"Come in, my dear, and see how you like the interior," said the old man, serenely.

It was perfect, from the drawing-rooms to the chambers, all in white and pink, like the inside of a rose's heart, and the fairy conservatory.

"It is like fairyland!" cried Rachel, enthusiastically. Do tell me, Uncle Ben, who is to live here?"

Uncle Ben turned round and faced her.

"You, my dear."

"I?"

"And Hugh, of course!"

"But," gasped Rachel, quite overwhelmed, "the other house—"

"That's only a little joke of mine! This is the real home, and I give it to you with all the more pleasure that you were disposed to make the best of the bad bargain you thought you were in for."

And Rachel felt something warm and wet upon her cheek, like a tear, as the old gentleman stooped to kiss her.

When Hugh came home, to find his little wife upon the verandah, all welcoming smiles to greet him, he exclaimed:

"Why, Uncle Ben, this is a perfect castle!"

"But none too good for the little jewel that inhabits it," Uncle Ben answered.

Electricity to Light Carriages.

As common as is the use of the electric light in the United States, we have as yet neglected to avail ourselves of one application which has been extensively employed in Europe and especially in France, namely, its use for the illumination of carriages, street cars and other public conveyances. An interesting report on this subject has been submitted to the Department of State by United States Consul Chancellor at Havre. He shows that within the last five years electrically lit private carriages have been extensively used by the affluent classes in Europe.

The Prince of Wales was the first to adopt the idea in London, and the German emperor has had the court carriages lit by electricity, not only the outside lanterns but also the interior being illuminated by means of a series of accumulators carried under the boot, and all over the harness are placed what the Germans call Glühlampen, or small colored lights, which glow like fireflies and conquer the thickest fogs. The accumulator for a carriage is carried in a box only eight inches long by seven high and four wide. It furnishes a good seven and a half candle power reading light for eighteen hours, enough to last the owner for from one or two months.

It costs from fifty cents to one dollar to renew the charge less than the cost of smoky, unreliable and ill-smelling oil-lamps. The consul says that in a few years all public conveyances will thus be lighted, as a fifty cent plant is sufficient for each. He gives a detailed description of the various appurtenances necessary.—Washington Star.

Where Butter Is Margarine.

A deputy of the Reichstag, while on his journey from Frankfurt to Berlin, bought at each of the principle stations he passed some bread and butter. When he arrived at Berlin he found himself in possession of twenty-three pieces of "Butterbrod." The honorable member was not laying in this large stock in anticipation of an "all-night" sitting in the Reichstag, but with a very different object. On leaving the train he proceeded straightway to the "Imperial Analytical Bureau" to have the "Butterbrod" analyzed. It was proved that out of the twenty-three pieces of the Butterbrod procured at the railway refreshment buffets no fewer than seventeen were made with margarine!—Münchener Nachrichten.

FALCONRY.

The Noble Medieval Sport a Modern Fad.

How the Hooded Hawks Are Trained and Handled.

Falconry has returned into the world of sport on the eve of the twentieth century. Patrician hunters will hereafter scorn double-barrelled shot-guns and fin de siècle equipments and wild bipeds and quadrupeds will be captured in mediaeval fashion by means of trained falcons.

The fad is already prevalent in many parts of England, and Emperor William has given the initiation in Germany, enthusiastic over the sport in which he indulged with his relatives in British forests. There was never a time when falconry was not in vogue in England, even during the latter part of this century, catering to a number of English lords and ladies. Some enterprising trainers have found it a remunerative business to conduct a falcon form in the little Flemish village, Falkenwerth. The royal family of the Netherlands also maintained the falcon hunt on the grounds of the Loo Castle until the year 1845.

Hawks to be trained for the hunt must be less than three years old and these must be the offspring of captive or domesticated birds. The species best adapted for this purpose is known in Germany as "edelfalken." They are more compactly built than the sparrow and prairie hawks, their heads are larger, with prominent tooth and notch of bill, their eyes are bright and sharp-sighted, unprotected by brows or eyelid hairs, and their wings are pointed and often the size of a large eagle's.

On terra firma their movements are grotesque and awkward. But few winged animals can beat them in rapidity and ease of flight. It is astonishing to see how long these birds can remain poised apparently motionless in midair.

Now, how are these irrational creatures taught to capture game for their masters? What fits the falcon or hawk for the work more than any other birds is their pugilistic propensities, their enormous appetite, their high flight and remarkable sharp-sightedness, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. To rear them for the chase a skilful falconer is required, who is possessed of angelic patience. Such a trainer will change his tactics in accordance with the temper, disposition and constitution of the aviary pupils.

In this respect birds are like children—some are apt and sanguine, others slow and stubborn, but the latter often prove in the end to be the most reliable in the pursuit of prey. Trainers and hunters are obliged to wear gauntlets or heavy leather gloves to protect their wrists, on which the birds are perched with their sharp, muscular talons. The first stage in the long and tedious training process consists in starving them at intervals until they learn to bate and eat only at the command of their master. (A hawk is said to bate when she flutters off from the fish perch or block, whether from wildness or for exercise or in the attempt to chase.)

For several days the falcon is hooded and made to feed occasionally from a beefsteak drawn over her talon, when she is stroked with a feather to represent the presence of winged prey. At each meal the trainer makes a peculiar sound, to teach her the time of feeding. After this a different hood, leaving the eyes exposed, is used, which must be placed on her head in a dark room. The trainer continues his starving and feeding process, gradually admitting more and more light, and hooding and unhooding his bird at will.

Then follows an outdoor course of training in the presence of strangers, horses, dogs, etc., and then the bill of fare includes live and dead pigeons and small birds. Finally she is permitted to join some veterans in the field and made acquainted with the lure, learning meanwhile to depend for her food entirely upon her trainer, going short distances after quarry while held with a leash and returning with the fish whenever called. Soon after this she is dispatched after small game, in the capture of which she will finally excel most marksmen with their guns.

There is a wide difference in the serviceable qualities of these birds. Some are good "footers," that is, good at catching and killing; others again are good flyers and poor footers. The pitch of some—that is, the height to which they can fly, sometimes beats the eagle's. When hawkers indulge in a pinch contest, jealousy will often make them forget their masters' below, and they will show a pronounced

on high, resulting in broken wings, bleeding beaks, talons, etc. As a rule however, a falcon cannot be induced to trust her own species, and her talons usually contain palatable duties not much injured by their aerial combat.

How Juggernaut Takes a Bath.

At all times of the year Hindu pilgrims go more or less to see Juggernaut, but in much larger numbers when what is known as the rath jatra, or car festival, is to take place. This is the occasion of the annual ride of Juggernaut. There are, in fact, three days during which the idol is exposed to public view. The first is the bathing festival, when he is taken from his temple, and, on a lofty platform, in the presence of a vast multitude of people, is bathed by the priests. They bathe themselves every day, but their god only once a year; so not being used to cold water he is supposed to take a severe cold. He is therefore taken back and put into his temple for ten days, when he is again brought out, and, by the assistance of the priests, is made to walk up the inclined bridge from the ground to the platform of his huge car. He is placed under a canopy made of different colored cloths, and his car is festooned with flowers. By his side sit his brother Balarama, and his sister Subhadra. Three ponderous ropes, a thousand or fifteen hundred feet long, are attached to the car, and these are laid along the streets as far as they will extend. When the priests and musicians have assembled on the platform of the car and the people have taken hold of the ropes, to the number of sometimes ten thousand, the officiating priest gives the order for the car to move. The musicians, with drums and horns and cymbals and other kinds of instruments, more designed to produce noise than harmony, begin to play, and the people begin to shout, and the great car begins to move. It is a monstrous, unwieldy affair, and, with nothing to guide it but the ropes, often does damage to buildings along the streets. Juggernaut is taken to a neighboring temple, where his maternal aunt is supposed to reside, and after staying there a week is again placed on his car, though with much less enthusiasm on the part of the people than on the first occasion, and is taken back to his own temple where he sits until the next year.—Demorest.

Detected on Our Railroads.

It may not be generally known that every great railroad has a police force of its own. At the head of the New York Central system in this state as its chief detective is William A. Humphrey. If you notice a quiet, gentlemanly young fellow on the platform at Poughkeepsie carefully watching passengers as they get in and out you may make up your mind this is Humphrey, for Poughkeepsie is his home, and when he is not in pursuit of a clew to a criminal along the line of the road he is stationed there. Over two hundred watchmen are under his control, and during the past year more than three hundred and sixty-five arrests, or an average of one a day, were made. Two hundred and thirty-one of these prisoners were convicted. The offences were mainly disorderly conduct. Only four were arrested for placing obstructions on the track, and but two for picking pockets. One hundred and eighty-five were tramps caught stealing rides. It is the duty of conductors in case a valise or trunk is stolen from a train or station to report it at once, and instantly every detective on the road is set at work. As a result very few thefts occur, and even an umbrella can be left in a seat with small risk of its disappearance, though I would advise the reader not to run chances on anything.—New York Mail and Express.

A Chapter of New York Justice.

One cold day recently in New York a landlord attempted to turn a poor woman into the street because she owed him a balance of \$4.

The woman was half starved with a sick husband and child to support, and when the judge heard the testimony he paid her rent out of his own pocket. Then the landlord got man and said that he could not get justice in that court.

"Fifty dollars fine, or thirty days in jail!" said the judge.

The landlord protested vigorously. He refused to pay the fine and was dragged off to Ludlow street jail.—Atlanta Constitution.

Break It Gently.

"Have you read that article on how to tell a bad egg?"

"No, I haven't, but my advice would be, if you have anything to say about it, tell a bad egg why he's a bad egg."—American Review.

We Asked Consent.

We asked consent, my love and I,
All in the early morning.
A golden promise lit the sky
The dewy earth adorning.
The day was just beginning,
The hour of all for winning;
But the old man lifted up his head
And scanned the sky and briefly said,
"Tis nae the time for courtin';
Nay, nay!" said he.
We asked consent, my love and I;
The maiden moon was slender,
A starry mist rained down the sky,
And the eve was new and tender.
The mother she lay sleeping
Where stars their watch were keeping.
The old man sighed and bowed his head:
"She's but a bairn—the child," he said,
"But life's as short for lovin';
Ay, ay!" said he.
—Ida Benham, in Independent.

HUMOROUS.

A bias is not an unlovely thing if it is our own; but another's prejudices are hideous.

If the "new woman" hopes to succeed she will have to behave like a perfect gentleman.

McSwatters—When was your wife's last birthday? McSwitters—A good many years ago.

"Did you ever hear of Fuddles paying anything he owed?" "Yes."

"What was it?" "An apology."

"How's your new town doing now?"

"Pretty well. The chills struck it last week, and they're just a-shakin' things up."

New policeman—And where is your permit to peddle? Peddler—I have a verbal permit. New policeman—Show it to me.

Did old Grabgold show you the least attention when you called upon his daughter? Jingle—Yes, he showed me the door at once.

"Oh, I am awfully worried. I walk in my sleep." "I only wish I could do it. If I could I'd still have my job on the police force."

Little Johnny—The teacher said today that we belonged to the animal kingdom. Do you believe boys and girls are animals? Little Ethel—Boys is.

Mrs. Maeler—Is your soup all right? Crusty Boarder—Oh, yes. I will take a shave after dinner, and I guess it will answer for the hot water.

"Can't you trust me?" pleaded he; "No!" decisively she said it.

She could trust no one; you see, Firm she clerked didn't credit.

Fingle—There goes a woman with a history. Fangle—That female who just left your office? How do you know? Fingle—She worked for an hour trying to sell it to me.

Mrs. Cumso (after reading some news from China)—The statesmen in this country don't have yellow jackets, do they? Mr. Cumso—No; but they have Presidential bees.

"What's the matter, Spiffins? You look cross." "I am cross. That villain Snaggs called me an unmitigated idiot." "Oh, I would n't mind that, if I were you, Snaggs is so brutally frank."

"I can tell you, Baron, that when my offer of marriage was rejected by the prima donna, I was so miserable that I was on the point of throwing myself out of the window." "What prevented you?" "The height."

He—Yes; I put a small offering in the contribution box and I feel better for it, too. She—Do you mind telling me what it was? He—No; it was that plugged quarter I've tried to work it off on the butcher and baker for the last month.

Bilkins—There's a lot of difference in women. Wilkins—For instance? Bilkins—Well, yesterday I offered my seat in a street car to one and she declined it with thanks, and today I offered it to another and she accepted it without thanks.

Fair Dealing—"I don't see why it is that Ethel is always so popular with the men," she remarked. "Well," he replied, "it goes to show that business-like methods pay best in the end. She has a reputation for the greatest promptness in returning a ring when the engagement is broken."

Clever Retaliation

A fastidious parson once officiated in a region where a kiss to the bride was considered an indispensable part of the wedding ritual; but the looks of one newly made wife pleased him so little that he observed: "At this point in the ceremony it is customary for the clergyman to kiss the bride, but in the present case we will omit that formality." The justly indignant bridegroom waited for his remark, which he got a few minutes later with: "At this point in the ceremony it is customary to kiss a third person, but in the present case we will omit that formality."—Argonaut.

